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Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Central African Republic*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 14 stakeholders' submissions to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies

2. JS4 and JS3 acknowledged that since its last review, Central African Republic has ratified a number of international human rights treaties.[1] ICAN recommended ratifying the treaty on the prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, signed in 2017.[2] CGNK recommended ratifying the Convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide as soon as possible.[3]

3. JS1,[4] CGNK[5] and Amnesty International (AI)[6] recommended to ratify the Second Optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

B. National human rights framework

4. JS4 noted that the security situation continued to be volatile and the most significant source of human rights violations. The presence of increasingly divided armed groups in the territory was a constant threat to civilians ant to the continuity of civilian governance.[7] The Académie de la paix et du développement durable (Academy for Peace and Sustainable Development) (APDD) noted that armed groups occupy 80 per cent of the national

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territory[8] and that the resurgence of human rights violations in the country has resulted in large numbers of displaced people and refugees.[9] According to JS4, generally, the targets of violence are persons belonging to religious communities.[10] JS4 recommended to work towards ensuring the territorial integrity of the nation, establish state administration in all parts of its territory and work in collaboration with the UN Peacekeeping Mission to demobilize, disarm and reintegrate all armed groups operating in the territory.[11]

5. JS4 noted positive developments since the previous review, such as the national reconciliation process, the referendum on the new constitution, and both parliamentary and presidential elections.[12]

6. Alternatives-Centrafrique noted that the National Human Rights Commission was re-established through Act No. 17.015 (2017) and recommended that measures be taken to align the Commission with the Paris Principles and ensure that it is accredited with category A status.[13] CEMUC recommended to make the Commission operational and give it the power to accept and investigate individual complaints of discrimination.[14] JS1 recommended providing the Commission with a head office and the resources it needs to function effectively, making it operational in all regions of the country, and guaranteeing its independence.[15]

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross-cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination

7. Alternatives-Centrafrique noted that some people in the Central African Republic experience discrimination on account of their sexual orientation. They are subject to threats to their privacy, ill-treatment, harassment and arbitrary detention.[16] They are also hindered in their access to justice, employment, education and health care. Alternatives-Afrique regretted that, in 2016, the Central African Republic voted against the mandate given to the Independent Expert on sexual orientation and gender identity. Alternatives-Afrique recommended that legislative measures be taken to protect sexual minorities from discrimination, that educational, medical, judicial and police workers receive personal contact training in order to prevent violence and discrimination against people on account of their sexual orientation, and that an inclusive sex education programme be introduced in the school system and a plan drawn up to combat all forms of violence or discrimination against schoolchildren.[17]

2. Civil and political rights

Right to life, liberty and security of person

8. AI noted that, although CAR accepted the recommendation from the previous cycle to abolish death penalty, which has not been used for many years, the Criminal Code still prescribes it for several crimes.[18] JS1 noted that the Central African Republic has voted in favour of the United Nations General Assembly resolutions on a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, but further efforts are still needed in that regard.[19] AI, JS1 and CGNK all recommended that the death penalty be abolished by law.[20]

9. JS1 pointed out that since 2013 armed groups, and particularly ex-Séléka and anti-Balaka factions, have continued to commit extrajudicial executions and other atrocities affecting the population in the north-eastern, north-western and central parts of the country controlled by those groups[21] and that no investigations can be undertaken because the Government has not re-established its authority there. JS1 also mentioned the extrajudicial executions perpetrated by the Office for the Prevention of Banditry.[22]

10. JS1 also expressed concern about the number of summary executions of people accused of witchcraft and regretted that the practice is punishable by law. JS1 recommended that prompt and impartial investigations be conducted into any alleged

summary executions, that perpetrators be brought to justice and punished in accordance with the gravity of their acts,[23] and that the Criminal Code be amended to exclude witchcraft as a crime.[24]

11. JS1 noted that allegations of forced disappearances continue to be regularly reported in the Central African Republic and that cases were not easy to identify owing to the general insecurity and difficult access to areas occupied by rebel groups.[25] JS1 recommended that forced disappearance be added as a separate offence in the Criminal Code,[26] that forced disappearances be the subject of in-depth investigations, that perpetrators be prosecuted and convicted, and that the Central African Republic extend an invitation to the United Nations Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances.[27]

12. JS4 recommended to work towards disarming and demobilizing armed groups operating within its territory in order to ensure the right to life and security for all citizens.[28] JS3 recommended that all members of armed groups known to have violated human rights and committed war crimes be excluded from the national armed forces and that greater control be exercised over the armed forces to avoid deviations.[29]

13. JS1 reported that it had identified acts of torture in detention facilities and in rebel-controlled areas.[30] JS1 also pointed out that some alleged offenders were being held without a remand warrant. Furthermore, JS1 noted that, even though the Criminal Code includes torture as a crime, it does not give a definition.[31] JS1 further noted that the legally required visits to detention facilities by judicial authorities are rarely carried out in practice, while NGOs sometimes have difficulty obtaining the necessary authorization.[32] JS1 recommended that all allegations of torture be the subject of an independent, in-depth investigation and that perpetrators be prosecuted and convicted. JS1 also recommended ensuring protection for victims of torture.[33]

14. According to AI, very little progress has been made to implement the recommendations to improve prisons conditions, which had been accepted by the country at the previous cycle.[34] Some prisons were overcrowded and food, clothing medicine, and hygiene, were often inadequate; a large number of inmates were detained without charge of trial; convicted criminals were not separated from suspects under investigation; and there was no centralized record-keeping system to track the number of prisoners across the country.[35] AI recommended to ensure that conditions in detention facilities are human and preserve prisoners' physical and psychological integrity, in accordance with the UN Standards Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.[36] JS1 recommended ensuring that convicted criminals be separated from suspects, that access be provided to adequate food and health care, and that prosecutors and judges handing down sentences regularly visit detention facilities.[37] In addition, JS1 recommended ensuring compliance with time limits for police custody and pretrial detention and giving preference to non-custodial sentences.[38]

15. AI recommended to establish an independent national preventive mechanism for the prevention of torture for all places of detention in accordance with the OPCAT.[39]

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

16. JS3 noted with concern that 13 of the 16 prefectures outside Bangui are under the control of rebel chiefs.[40] JS3 recommended re-establishing the State's authority nationwide, continuing to deploy State representatives throughout the country, and strengthening the police and gendarmerie in order to ensure that the State is present and public order maintained.[41] JS3 also recommended adopting a national plan to combat corruption, ensuring the utmost transparency in the management of public finances and the distribution of development and humanitarian aid, rebuilding the national armed forces, and excluding all those who have committed human rights violations from the armed forces.[42]

17. AI noted that, despite the efforts by authorities and support by international partners, the justice system continued to face challenges, including the lack of functioning judicial institutions, shortage of legal personnel, insecurity in most part of the country, which limited the redeployment of judges, and the lack of training, capacity and adequate equipment for the judicial police and crumbling prisons. AI also noted that the lack of a

legal framework to protect victims had resulted in very limited testimony from victims and witnesses during criminal sessions due to fear of retaliation.[43] AI recommended that the justice administration be a priority. It specifically recommended to safely deploy judicial personnel across the country and reopen courts with the necessary means to function; and organize mobile court hearings, particularly in remote areas or areas where court buildings have been destroyed.[44]

18. JS1 drew attention to the judicial system's lack of independence.[45] JS1 recommended strengthening the judicial system by combating corruption, recruiting more judges and guaranteeing access to justice for all through the introduction of legal aid.[46]

19. AI regretted little progress made to ensure effective investigations of those reasonably suspected of having committed crimes under international law, stressing that impunity remained the norm in the vast majority of cases. In 2014, AI published a list of 21 individuals from all sides of the conflict whom AI believed should be investigated for crimes under international law. AI indicated that, of these, only two have been arrested, and some have been elected to public positions.[47] For instance, none of the individuals on the UN sanctions list appear to have been subjected to effective investigation or arrest.[48] It recommended to suspend, individuals reasonably suspected of crimes under international law from positions within the government,[49] and exclude amnesties and pardons for crimes under international law before any truth and reconciliation commission that is established.[50] JS3 recommended strengthening the legal and institutional human rights framework to ensure effective and impartial investigations and proper functioning of the justice system at all levels.[51]

20. JS3 welcomed the creation of the Special Criminal Court and noted the recent conviction of several former commanders of armed groups.[52] AI noted some challenges regarding the Special Criminal Court such as pending recruitment of qualified staff, securing sustained funding, evidence preservation and prosecutorial strategy, witness and victim protection, effective outreach and communication, and defence rights and legal aid.[53] JS4 recommended to operationalize the Special Criminal Court, and provide the necessary resources for the court to exercise its duty.[54]

21. According to APDD, the crisis has shaken the very foundations of national cohesion and coexistence.[55] JS3 regretted that a considerable number of the recommendations of the Bangui Forum on National Reconciliation had not been implemented and recommended adopting a genuine national reconciliation policy and supporting local peace and reconciliation committees and other peacebuilding initiatives.[56] JS2 recommended ensuring the implementation of the National Transition Plan and the National Plan for Recovery and Peacebuilding 2017–2021.[57]

22. JS1 recommended pressing ahead with and stepping up efforts to create the Truth, Justice, Reparations and Reconciliation Commission, guaranteeing its independence and ensuring that it had the resources it needed to function effectively.[58]

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

23. JS4 noted that constitutional provisions did not incorporate the definition of freedom of religion or belief as outlined in international human rights law, such as the ICCPR, to which CAR is a party.[59] JS4 recommended to include in the Constitution the freedom of religion in accordance with the ICCPR.[60]

24. JS4 indicated that during the transition period, attacks on places of worship were regularly reported. These included grenade attacks, home-made bombs thrown into church building during worship, looting and desecration of places of worship.[61] According to JS4, the attacks of armed groups, in particular the Seleka and anti-Balaka, were directed also against religious leaders and against those who changed religion.[62] JS4 recommended to ensure that the constitution adequately guarantees freedom of religion;[63] re-establish the State's authority to prevent the restriction of freedom of religion by armed groups[64] and guarantee the right to change religion.[65] JS4 recommended to ensure that protection is extended to religious and community leaders working on peacebuilding and reconciliation initiatives who have been targeted by armed groups.[66]

25. JS3 welcomed the fact that the Government had officially recognized Muslim holidays and that the religious Muslim community is now more widely represented within the Government, which could help to further reconciliation and the peace process.[67]

26. APDD recommended launching, with support from development partners, large-scale national campaigns to raise awareness and address the issue of religiously and ethnically motivated human rights violations.[68]

27. Access-now regretted that, according to a report of 2016, freedom of expression continued to decline.[69] Access-now was further concerned by imposition of criminal penalties for defamation charges, as well as incitement to ethnic or religious hatred.[70] It recommended to seek an order from judicial authorities when restricting online freedom of expression, to enact laws that promote access to information and freedom of expression, and cooperate with UN mechanisms to promote respect for freedom of expression.[71]

28. JS1 noted that human rights activists were working in difficult conditions owing to the threats they faced and the widespread insecurity, which prevented them from travelling around to conduct their investigations. JS1 recommended creating and maintaining an environment that is favourable, in both legal and practical terms, to human rights activists, journalists and other members of civil society.[72]

Prohibition of all forms of slavery

29. JS2 reported that the sexual exploitation of children and its various manifestations, including prostitution, trafficking in children for the purposes of sexual exploitation, sexual tourism and the early and forced marriage of children, still occur in the Central African Republic.[73] JS2 also noted that children are victims of sexual exploitation in mining areas, especially in Berbérati. Furthermore, conditions in those areas are poor, and children continue to work in very dire conditions.[74] JS2 recommended drawing up a national action plan to combat sexual exploitation, including a clear definition of how policies would be managed and implemented.[75] It also recommended stepping up efforts to identify and support children in danger.[76]

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

30. Alternatives-Afrique recommended fostering a dialogue with organizations of employees and employers, as well as with civil society, with a view to preventing violence and discrimination in the workplace.[77]

Right to an adequate standard of living

31. JS2 recalled that the country had experienced extreme poverty since 2004 and that it had come last in the Human Development Index in 2015.[78]

32. According to APDD, the conflict has had a huge, long-lasting impact on the country's entire administrative, institutional, economic and social system, resulting in a rise in extreme poverty.[79] JS3 also indicated that thousands of people who have fled the killing and sexual violence now live in very difficult conditions.[80]

33. JS4 was concerned at destruction of pharmacies, schools and other building delivering social services to local communities since the previous UPR.[81]

34. JS4 regretted that, in the North of the country, ex-Séléka imposed informal and ad hoc taxes on the movement of persons and goods.[82]

35. JS3 welcomed the new National Plan for Recovery and Peacebuilding 2017–2021 and considered that proper management of the project over the course of the five years would make it possible to tackle the challenges of poverty and underdevelopment in the country.[83]

36. APDD recommended setting up a solidarity fund to support the recovery of production sectors and help the most vulnerable members of society get back on their feet,

as well as bringing in remedial social measures to assist impoverished people, and particularly women and children in their access to health care and education.[84]

Right to health

37. JS3 noted with concern the difficulty most people have in accessing health-care services, and recommended that the Government take steps to improve the running of health-care facilities and ensure that medicines are more readily available in that respect.[85]

38. Human Rights Watch (HRW) noted the lack of access to the health service for victims of sexual violence[86] due to insecurity, poverty, and stigma.[87] HRW recommended to ensure availability of adequate medical care and psychological support for the victims.[88]

Right to education

39. JS3 regretted that education was still the country's most vulnerable sector. Already weakened prior to the conflict, this sector has been hit very hard in recent years by the drawn-out crisis affecting the country.[89]

40. CEMUC noted that despite recommendations accepted by the country regarding protection and realization of the right to education, its implementation remained limited.[90] According to CEMUC, education was not sufficiently available due to lack of school infrastructure and teaching staff,[91] and teacher's lack of adequate training.[92] In addition, CEMUC noted the difficulty that some young people have to pay tuition fees. CEMUC regretted that hundreds of schools were not operational due to a lack of equipment and insecurity.[93] JS3 recommended drawing up a national plan to improve and enhance public education in all provinces across the country, as well as rebuilding schools damaged by the conflict and building new schools. [94] CEMUC recommended to invest in school infrastructure with equitable geographical distribution; [95] provide capacity building for teaching staff; the possibility of awarding scholarships to students in need; and undertake an educational reform.[96]

41. JS3 also recommended ensuring that all children receive an education, preventing them from being enrolled in the armed forces and demobilizing those who are already enlisted so that they can be integrated back into society. Finally, JS3 recommended creating vocational training centres for young adults who are no longer able to follow the normal school programme.[97]

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

42. AI stated that, during its previous review, Central African Republic accepted nine recommendations to combat sexual violence. However, the country has made very little progress on developing and applying strategies to end sexual violence.[98] JS3 noted that, contrary to the commitments made during the previous review, the Central African Republic does not sufficiently support women and girls who have been victims of sexual violence.[99] According to HRW, sexual violence includes rape, sexual slavery, physical aggression, abduction of women and girls.[100] According to the Association des femmes juristes de Centrafrique (Association of Central African Women Jurists) (AFJC), the lack of adequate measures to address the issue of sexual violence has led to a culture of impunity.[101] Furthermore, sexual violence continues to be used by members of the armed forces as a weapon of war and as a way of punishing women and girls; instances of gang rape are particularly serious.[102]

43. AFJC noted that, in general, cases of sexual violence are rarely reported. [103] According to HRW, they interviewed 257 women and 39 girls, and documented 305 cases of sexual violence by members of armed groups,[104] and only 11 victims said they attempted to file a criminal complaint. They reported powerful deterrents to seeking justice, including inappropriate response from authorities. AI indicated that it has documented cases of sexual exploitation and abuses by armed groups and UN peacekeepers.[105]

44. AFJC indicated that, despite the existing legal and institutional framework, the number of human rights violations reported to it has not declined since the previous review.[106] Between April and June 2017, for instance, in one help centre in the west of the country, AFCJ recorded 81 allegations of sexual crimes, including allegations of rape of young girls.[107] The impunity is partly due to a shortage of resources, which prevents cases of sexual violence from being effectively and thoroughly investigated.[108] In addition, victim-support programmes do not provide holistic, long-term assistance.[109]

45. HRW and AFJC recommended that the government send a public and unambiguous message to the armed group, which will show zero tolerance for sexual violence.[110] AFJC recommended creating a specialized unit within the Ministry of Justice to investigate cases of sexual violence through a multidisciplinary approach, and setting up a victim protection programme.[111] JS3 recommended providing free and confidential medical and psychosocial services to victims of sexual violence.[112] AI[113] and HRW[114] also recommend to train police, gendarmes, prosecutors, and judges in how to respond to, investigate and prosecute cases of sexual and gender-based violence; and urgently develop and implement a national strategy to combat and respond to sexual violence, including conflict-related sexual violence.

46. AFJC pointed out that the Central African Republic is in breach of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325, by not focusing on the effective participation of women in the transition process.[115] Furthermore, adequate measures have not been taken to ensure the equal participation of both sexes in the peace talks with armed groups and to incorporate a gender perspective into that process.[116] AFJC recommended that the specific needs of female ex-combatants be duly taken into consideration by fully applying Articles 8 and 13 of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325.[117] APDD recommended specific measures for the rehabilitation, reinsertion and reintegration into the community of female combatants and associated groups.[118]

47. According to the Collectif des Étudiants Musulmans Centrafricain (Muslim Students Collective of the Central African Republic) (CEMUC), although the practice is illegal, numerous young girls in the country are married before the age of 16 and stop going to school. For example, one 11-year-old girl was allegedly forced to marry a man five times her age, who forbade her to attend school. CEMUC recommended taking appropriate measures to prevent this practice.[119]

48. CEMUC also noted with regret that there is widespread discrimination against women. According to CEMUC, that discrimination is the result of a combination of cultural beliefs and socioeconomic disadvantages.[120] According to JS2, the conflict has aggravated pre-existing inequalities, and particularly gender inequalities, regarding education, employment, access to property and inheritance.[121]

Children

49. JS2 raised concerns about the impact that the conflict has had on children, who are its main victims, as successive governments have failed to meet the needs of children or to end their exploitation and the violence against them.[122] JS2 indicated that non-State armed groups, as well as members of foreign forces, including the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), have been accused of trafficking and sexually exploiting children.[123]

50. APDD expressed concerns about the increasingly large number of children recruited for armed conflicts, which has practically doubled. APDD indicated that, according to UNICEF, in 2018, thousands of children, including girls, were involved with the armed groups.[124] APDD recommended adopting a single national framework in line with international law to assist the socioeconomic and community reinsertion and reintegration of children working with the armed forces and armed groups.[125]

51. JS2 noted that the Central African Republic has an extremely high rate of child marriages, which puts it among the ten leading countries in which this practice is most prevalent in Central Africa.[126] JS2 recommended urgently adopting the bill on the protection of children, in keeping with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[127] and mobilizing resources and know-how to identify, investigate and tackle the sexual exploitation of children.[128] JS2 also recommended taking measures to ensure that

child victims have access to legal remedies, as well as to comprehensive physical and psychological rehabilitation services.[129] CEMUC recommended to enforce the provisions of the Family Code and Penal Code that set a minimum age for marriage, indicting those that breach these provisions.[130]

52. GIEACPC was concerned that corporal punishment of children is lawful in home, alternative care and day care settings, schools, and penal institutions. GIEACPC recommended to enact legislation to clearly prohibit all corporal punishment of children in every setting of their lives, and repeal any legal defences and authorisations for its use.[131]

Persons with disabilities

53. JS3 recommended that the Government raise the public's awareness of the right to education for all and take account of the specific needs of children with disabilities by setting up specialized centres for their education.[132]

Minorities and indigenous people

54. COMUC noted the discriminatory treatment of Muslims in the country, and that there had been victims of various human rights violations, including murder, rape, gender based violence, abduction, extrajudicial execution, and forcible transfer of children.[133] COMUC indicated that they had recorded over 3000 cases of human rights violations against Muslims during the armed conflict, including 1130 violent attacks.[134]

55. COMUC also regretted that Muslims are discriminated in their access to and participation in the public sphere.[135] CEMUC underlined that the discrimination is present in public institutions such as schools and hospitals,[136] and that discrimination also affected all categories of ethnic minorities and socially disadvantaged people.[137]

56. COMUC recommended that Central African Republic improve reconciliation efforts between Muslim, Christian, and other minority group by ensuring proper and meaningful consultation and proportionate representation in all reconciliation efforts. It also recommended to implement and enforce an anti-discrimination law that will protect individuals and groups from any distinction; and instruct law enforcement to apply the law without distinction.[138]

57. CEMUC recommended introducing inclusion and diversity policies for all ministries, government bodies, public institutions, and law-enforcement entities in order to ensure that minority groups are represented and participate at all levels.[139] CEMUC also recommended promoting diversity and tolerance for other beliefs within the education system.[140]

Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced person

58. JS4 noted the increasing number of internally displaced persons due to regular clashes between armed groups, including in the north eastern, central east, and north west regions,[141] and that the majority of IDPs sought refuge in Paoua, which has resources only for a small population, and the arrival of thousands of people will strain resources greatly and may ultimately cause a rise in tensions between the host community and IDPs.[142]

59. JS4 was concerned that IPDs compounds have been attacked such as the compound of Church Fatima in 2014, causing maximum damage.[143]

60. Jeunesse Unie pour la Protection de l'Environnement et le Développement Communautaire (United Youth for the Protection of the Environment and Community Development) (JUPEDEC) noted that the Government has not taken the necessary measures to protect humanitarian workers assisting displaced people,[144] and that there is no safe and uninterrupted humanitarian corridor.[145] JUPEDEC recommended strengthening respect for and protection of the rights of humanitarian workers;[146] improving road conditions in the south-east and other areas of the country in order to facilitate access to people in need of humanitarian assistance; protecting humanitarian and medical workers in areas under siege or hard to access while ensuring strict compliance with humanitarian principles, and[147] raising armed groups' awareness of the role of humanitarian organizations.[148] JUPEDEC also recommended creating a national entity made up of civil

society representatives to conduct consultations on humanitarian and development issues, and encouraging international organizations to cooperate with local civil society organizations.[149]

61. JS3 recommended putting in place, with the support of the international community, a programme to build shelters for displaced persons.[150]

Notes

[1] JS4 para. 3 caritas para. 8.
[2] ICAN, paras. 3–5.
[3] CGNK page 3.
[4] JS1, para. 6.
[5] CGNK page 4.
[6] AI, page 6.
[7] JS4 para. 4.
[8] APDD, para. 4.
[9] APDD, para. 5.
[10] JS4 paras.33–37.
[11] JS4, para. 48.
[12] JS4, para. 3.
[13] Alternatives-Afrique, page 9.
[14] CEMUC, para. 4.7.5.
[15] JS1, para. 53.
[16] Alternatives-centrafrique, paras. 15–23.
[17] Alternatives-Afrique page 9.
[18] AI page 2.
[19] JS1 para. 5.
[20] JS1, para. 3–6, AI page 6, CGNK page 4.
[21] JS1, para. 10.
[22] JS1, para. 11.
[23] JS1, paras. 11–12.
[24] JS1, para. 12.
[25] JS1, para. 13.
[26] JS1, para. 13.
[27] JS1, para. 13.
[28] JS4 para. 15.
[29] JS3 para. 19.
[30] JS1, para. 18.
[31] JS1, para. 14.
[32] JS1, para. 40.
[33] JS1, para. 18.
[34] AI page 3.
[35] AI page 6.
[36] AI, page 7.
[37] JS1, para. 41.
[38] JS1, para. 33.
[39] AI page 7.
[40] JS3, para. 14.
[41] JS3, para. 15.
[42] JS3, paras. 16–17.
[43] AI, pages 3–4.
[44] AI page 6.
[45] JS1, para. 45.
[46] JS1, para. 45.
[47] AI page 3.
[48] AI, para. 17.
[49] AI, para. 38.
[50] AI page 7.
[51] JS3, paras. 34–36.
[52] JS3, para. 34.
[53] AI, pages 3–4.
[54] JS4, para. 41.

[55] APDD, para. 25.
[56] JS3, para. 10.
[57] JS2 para. 17.
[58] JS1, para. 24.
[59] JS4, para. 17.
[60] JS4, para. 22.
[61] JS4 para. 19.
[62] JS4, para. 33.
[63] JS4, para. 22.
[64] JS4, para. 29.
[65] JS4, para. 32.
[66] JS4, para. 37.
[67] JS3, para. 7.
[68] APDD, para. 30.
[69] Access-now, para. 3.
[70] Access-now, para. 9.
[71] Access-now, para. 10.
[72] JS1, para. 49.
[73] JS2, para. 3.
[74] JS2 para. 11.
[75] JS2, para. 17.
[76] JS2 para. 35.
[77] Alternatives-Afrique, page 9.
[78] JS2 para. 4.
[79] APDD para. 11.
[80] JS3, para. 3.
[81] JS4 para. 19.
[82] JS4 para. 23.
[83] JS3, para. 7.
[84] APDD, paras. 12 and 14.
[85] JS3 para. 43.
[86] HRW, paras. 11–17.
[87] HRW, para. 18.
[88] HRW page 5.
[89] JS3, para. 19.
[90] CEMUC, para. 3–1.
[91] CEMUC, para. 3–3.
[92] CEMUC, para. 3–4.
[93] CEMUC, para. 3–4.
[94] JS3, para. 27
[95] CEMUC, paras. 3–9–1 and 3.9.2.
[96] CEMUC, para. 3–9–9.
[97] JS3, paras. 28–33.
[98] AI page 2.
[99] JS3, paras. 41–44.
[100] HRW, para. 3.
[101] AFSJ, para. 1.1.
[102] AFSJ, para. 2.4.
[103] AFSJ, para. 2.5.
[104] Human rights watch, para. 8.
[105] AI, para. 6.
[106] AFSJ, para. 1.1.
[107] AFSJ, para. 2.5.
[108] AFSJ, para. 28.
[109] AFSJ, para. 2.6.
[110] HRW, para. 28, AFSJ, para. 2.10.1,2.
[111] AFSJ, para. 2.10.
[112] JS3, paras. 41–44.
[113] AI, para. 16.
[114] HRW, page 6.
[115] AFJC, para. 3.1.
[116] AFJC, para. 3.1.2.
[117] AFJC, para. 3.2.1.

[118] Academia para. 24.
[119] CEMUC, paras. 4–6.
[120] CEMUC, paras. 4–6.
[121] JS2 para. 7.
[122] JS2 para. 15.
[123] JSTM2, para. 11.
[124] APDD, para. 6.
[125] APDD, para. 22.
[126] JS2, para. 13.
[127] JS2, para. 24.
[128] JS2, para. 35.
[129] JS2 page 9.
[130] CEMUC para. 4.7.9.
[131] GIEACPC, paras. 2–3.
[132] JS3, para. 32.
[133] COMUC, para. 2–2.
[134] COMUC paras. 22 and 23.
[135] COMUC, para. 2–4.
[136] CEMUC, para. 4–3.
[137] CEMUC, para. 4–7–3.
[138] COMUC, para. 3.
[139] CEMUC, para. 4–7–3.
[140] COMUC, para. 4–7.
[141] JS4 paras. 43–48.
[142] JS4 para. 46.
[143] JS4 para. 19.
[144] JUPEDEC, para. 3–2.
[145] JUPEDEC, para. 4.
[146] JUPEDEC, para. 3–8–1.
[147] JUPEDEC para. 4.9–1.
[148] JUPEDEC, para. 4–9–3.
[149] JUPEDEC, para. 5–7–4.
[150] JS3 para. 44.